The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2124. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE FULTON OFF CAPE RACE.

No News of the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN VARIOUS QUARTERS.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Improved — Consols 93 3-8@93 1-2.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines —Office No. 37 Wall-street.]

St. John, N. F., Sunday, July 10.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, Capt. Weaver, from Havre and Southampton 30th ult., passed Cape Race at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

She was intercepted by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, which arrived here shortly after noon, today with the following summary of her news.

The Fulton has 120 passengers for New-York. She had strong westerly winds to the Banks, but reports having seen no ice.

The Fulton saw nothing of the telegraph fleet.

The principal feature of the advices by this arrival is the Indian news, which is highly important.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Boston 30th ult., via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 4th, and the Hamburg screw-steamer *Hammonia*, from New-York 16th, arrived at Southampton on the same day.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Important news from India has been received in England via telegraph from Malta.

Sir Hugh Rose had captured Calpee, after having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels. Rapid pursuit was made of the enemy, resulting in the capture of a large amount of stores of guns, gunpowder, elephants and ammunition.

Serious disturbances had occurred in the Bombay Presidency, where a political agent, with his escort, had been massacred by a band of eight hundred rebels.

Fort Copal had been taken by assault.

New-Goond had also been stormed and taken.

The Nizam's country was much disturbed by Arabs and Rohillas.

The Colee Campbell had driven the rebels back from Shahjehanpore, and captured Mohamma.

Oude was still in a state of rebellion.

The rebels were approaching Lucknow, but the city was fully defended and garrisoned, and no alarm was felt for its safety.

Sir H. Lawrence had defeated the rebels at Jugdespore, killing great numbers of them.

Gwalior had been attacked and plundered by the rebels.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A subsidence has had occurred in the London Docks, doing damage to the extent of £150,000.

The Queen had paid a visit to the *Leviathan*.

More steamers are to be put on the route between Galway and America.

Dr. Livingstone's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope is reported.

A proposition had been made to send clergymen to Parliament.

Mr. Rarey, the horse-tamer, had exhibited his wonderful exploits before the Queen.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that Admiral Hamelin will resign the Marine Department, which devolves on Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algiers and the Colonies.

The transformation of sailing ships into steamers was going on with much activity in France.

ITALY.

The Prince Royal of Sicily had been married to the Duchess Maxia of Bavaria.

Piedmont protests in demanding indemnity from Naples in the affair of the Cagliari.

SPAIN.

Spain is much incensed against England on the Slave question.

RUSSIA.

A Russian column was advancing into the Caucasus.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrians are hastening the construction of ten new forts.

Commercial Intelligence.

By telegraph from Liverpool to Southampton.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 30.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Cotton has been in active demand, with an advance of fully ⅛d. in all grades since the *America's* advices.

The sales of the last three days add up 37,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 10,000, and exporters 4,000 bales. The market closes buoyant and active.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are more favorable, all kinds of goods having advanced in price.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather continues favorable for the crops. Prices in steady, at prices unchanged, as compared with those of Tuesday last. Wheat is firm, with an advance of 2@3c. Gray Peas; Red is quoted at 9s. 4d. 10s., and White at 9s. 10s. Corn dull; Yellow nominally, 34s.; White, 35s. 6d.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef is heavy. Pork steady. Bacon very dull. Lard declining, and quotations nominally 44s.@ 44s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Spirits Turpentine dull, and sales unimportant. Rosin dull at 4s. for common. Ashes dull for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar steady. Coffee steady. Rice steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

No change had taken place in the condition of the London Money market.

Consols closed at 93⅛@93⅜ for money, and 93⅛@ 93⅜ for the August account.

LONDON MARKETS.

Flour and Wheat were slightly dearer at Mark-lane. Tea firm. Sugar dull. Coffee inactive. Rice firm. Tallow unaltered. Iron heavy.

Reception of Senator Douglas in Chicago.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION—MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 9.

Senator Douglas was received this evening with great display. At 1 o'clock a Committee of Four Hundred, from Chicago and the adjoining Counties, proceed to Michigan City, and there met Judge Douglas and escorted him to this city. The arrival of the train was greeted with the firing of cannon and the cheers of the people. A procession was formed, and conducted him to the Fremont House, where he was welcomed in a brief speech, on behalf of the citizens, by CHARLES WALKER, President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. DOUGLAS, after returning his thanks for the magnificent reception, reviewed the action of the last Congress on the Kansas bill. He extolled the Crittenden bill as honest, and as the very best proposition for the practical illustration of popular sovereignty. He claimed that the struggle with Lecomptonism was for the integrity of principle. That struggle was triumphant, and Lecomptonism was virtually abandoned by its friends, and had been defeated forever. He had opposed the English bill, although practically it sent back the Constitution to be accepted or rejected by the people, because the manner as well as the form of that submission was at variance with every just principle of popular government. It was a submission of the constitution to the people, with the threat that if they did not accept a slave constitution, its 35,000 inhabitants should not come in as a free State until it had 93,000. He could never countenance such a discrimination between free and slave States. The best energies of his mind had been several years devoted to the great principle of the rights of the people of the Territories to frame their own fundamental laws, and he intended to devote all his future life to the same doctrine. He contended that the Compromise Measures of 1850 were founded on that principle, and were carried out in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He affirmed the Cincinnati Platform, and reaffirmed President Buchanan's Inaugural. He regretted to see, however, a political party of this country determined not to acquiesce in this line of policy. The Republican Convention, recently assembled at Springfield, nominated Mr. LINCOLN as his (Douglas') successor to the Senate, to repudiate the doctrine of popular sovereignty. He (LINCOLN) proclaimed that Congress, and not the people of the Territories, had the right to establish the domestic institutions of the Territories. LINCOLN indorsed not only this doctrine, but proclaimed a line of policy which was incompatible with the existence of the Union, for he declared that the Union, divided into an equal number of Free and Slave States, cannot endure. Mr. DOUGLAS showed the dangerous tendency of this doctrine, and said that it horried and proclaimed a war of extermination—*one section against the other. He regarded it as subversive of the fundamental principles upon which our complex system of government rested. He denied* that a uniformity of local policy and of domestic institutions *in the different States was either desirable* or even possible; on the contrary, he held that our political system rested upon the theory and the practice of a dissimilarity of local policy and of domestic institutions in the different States. Our forefathers clearly perceived that the kind of domestic institutions which would suit New-Hampshire would be totally unfit for the rice plantations of Carolina. Hence they adopted a Constitution which provides that each State should be sovereign and supreme within its own limits, on the supposition that they would be as diversified as States as they were numerous. Thus it would seem the diversity and dissimilarity of the domestic institutions of the sovereign States are the cardinal principles underlying the whole system of our Government. Its strength, harmony and adaptation to the wants and interests of the people all depended upon the right of each State to form and regulate its own internal policy, without reference to its similarity or dissimilarity to other States. Repeated uniformity is neither desirable nor possible. If possible, how can it be obtained? There is but one process through which it can be accomplished, and that would be to abolish the State Legislatures, convert the Government into one consolidated empire, investing Congress with full power to ad opt police regulations, regulate internal policy, and adopt domestic institutions for all the States. Let this be done, and there would be uniformity. Then the States would be either all free or all slave States. Then the negroes could vote everywhere or nowhere. Then our glorious confederation of thirty-two sovereign States would be merged into one consolidated empire, and the uniformity of despotism would reign triumphant throughout the land. Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded to answer Mr. LINCOLN's crusade against the Supreme Court, on account of the Dred Scott decision. He could sanction no crusade, he said, against the highest judicial tribunal in the land, nor yet was he prepared to yield obedience to the law, as expounded by that Court. He did not agree with Mr. LINCOLN, that it was a great wrong to deprive a negro of the rights of citizenship. He did not believe they ever were *intended to be citizens.* Our Government was founded on a white basis, and *was created by white men. True humanity required that* negroes and other inferior races should be permitted *to enjoy only such rights and privileges as they were* capable of exercising, consistent with the good of society. Mr. DOUGLAS adverted to the necessity of maintaining the organization of the Democratic Party. While there might be differences of opinion *with respect to the true construction of particular* articles of the creed, party toleration, he said, must be indulged. There should be no proscription of sound Democrats because of such differences. Government officeholders and Republicans working in unison for the purpose of defeating the regular Democratic nominations, would be like the Russians at Sebastopol, who kept on firing, without caring which they hit, French or English.

Mr. LINCOLN was present, and heard Mr. DOUGLAS throughout.

Fireworks were discharged in several parts of the town during the delivery of Mr. DOUGLAS' remarks.

The number of persons in attendance was variously estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000.

News from Mexico.

THE FORCED LOANS—FIFTY PERSONS KILLED BY AN EARTHQUAKE AT THE CAPITAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 9.

The bark Brilliant brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 6th inst.

Business there was still prostrate. The health of *the citizens was good, but the vomito was prevalent* among the troops.

A violent earthquake occurred at the City of Mexico, on the 18th of June, killing fifty persons.

The decree for the forced contributions was being rigidly enforced.

The British and French ministers had advised their countrymen to pay the forced loan under protest, but the American Minister opposes the demand, and has asked for his passports, while awaiting instructions.

Generals VIDAURRI and GARZA were marching upon the Capital.

ECHEGARAY had retreated to Jalapa, and OCOLLOS was shut up in San Luis Potosi.

General SALAS had been recalled from exile by ZULOAGA.

Advices from Yucatan are to the 30th of June. The Government had imposed a duty of 50 cents per barrel on foreign and domestic flour, from the 1st of August.

An earthquake had occurred at Minatitlan.

Hot Weather.

TERRIFIC STORM IN ALBANY AND VICINITY—HEAVY SHOWERS AT BOSTON.

ALBANY, Sunday, July 11.

This has been the hottest day of the season. The thermometer at 9 o'clock this morning marked 97°. At 11¾ o'clock we had one of the most severe rain-storms ever seen in this vicinity. The streets were flooded for half an hour, so as to be impassable. The wind blew a gale, uprooting trees and shattering chimneys and awnings. In the country, a few miles from here, there was a terrific hail-storm. Stones larger than hen's eggs fell, doing considerable damage to the crops. Two miles below this city, a vessel loaded with lumber was blown ashore.

BOSTON, Friday, July 11.

From 10 to 3 o'clock to-day was the warmest for several years. The thermometer ranged from 95° to 100° in the shade. At 4 P. M. heavy showers commenced, and continued till evening.

Fire in Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, July 10.

A fire broke out, this afternoon, in NATHAN WASHBURN'S extensive iron tire and rail rolling mill, in this city. Loss about $5,000; no insurance. Work will be delayed about a week.

Movements of Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 10.

Two hundred troops from Carlisle barracks arrived here yesterday, and were immediately transferred to the steamer *Silver Keel*, to proceed immediately to Fort Leavenworth.

No News of the Atlantic Telegraph.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sunday, July 11—8 P. M.

We are yet without the least intelligence of the Atlantic Telegraph, there having been no signs of the frigate *Niagara* at Trinity Bay at 6 o'clock this evening. The wind is northeast, and the weather cold and foggy.

Departure of the City of Baltimore.

HALIFAX, Sunday, July 11.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, having repaired damages, sailed from this port at noon to-day (Sunday) for Liverpool. Weather clear, with a light south wind.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Saturday, July 10.

City Marshal BEARD was murdered by a man named BARNES, while endeavoring to arrest him. A crowd collected and hung the murderer a few hours afterwards.

HOT AGAIN.—Yesterday and Saturday were exceedingly close, hot days. There was little air stirring, and that little seemed to be about as hot as the rest. Several cases of sun-stroke were reported:

HENRY LAIPHEIMER, a German, 32 years of age, was sun struck on Saturday afternoon while at work in Water-street. He was taken to his residence, No. 233 Madison-street, but died in a few minutes. An inquest was held on the body yesterday—verdict accordingly.

THOMAS CONROY, of No. 181 Varick-street, was sun struck Saturday afternoon while driving his cart through Varick-street. He was taken to the Fifth Ward Station-house and attended by a Police Surgeon, after which he recovered sufficiently to be taken home.

MICHAEL QUINLAN was sun-struck about noon on Saturday, as he was passing through Thirty-sixth-street near Lexington-avenue. He was conveyed to the Twenty-first Ward station, and, after the application of the usual remedies, recovered and was taken to his residence, No. 196 East 25th-street.

The following is the record of the thermometer at the City Hospital yesterday: 9 A. M., 84°; 3 P. M., 94°*; 9 P. M., 82.°

On Saturday it stood: 9 A. M., 80°; 3 P. M., 90°; 9 P. M., 80. There were no sun-stroke cases brought in yesterday at the Hospital. Probable cause, not working-day.

*During the recent heated term, 94° was the highest point reached by the thermometer at the Hospital.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New-York Regiment—The Congressional Elections—A Double Lance—Trouble with an Attache—The Wilson-Gwin Affair—Mayor Berrett.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

The town has been all agog with the famous New-York Regiment—the Seventh Regiment—or, as the boys in the streets will have it, "the New-York soldiers." The day has been suffocatingly dusty and hot—for we have not had a drop of rain for six scorching weeks—but crowds have been in the streets, crowds have not only stood for hours in the heat, and glare, and dust of this disagreeable day, but have walked miles to see the far-famed Seventh Regiment. The President has performed his part of the duties of the day handsomely for a civilian, *i. e.*, that of reviewing the troops, and has gladly retired to the shades of his pleasant summer resort.

The usually intelligent and shrewd Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*,—I refer to "Ion,"—remarks that the public mind, and especially the mind of the Administration, is occupied with the Congressional elections which are about to take place in various parts of the country. This is true, and still more is true, Mr. BUCHANAN and his advisers are very uneasy about the result of the elections, and the Southern pressure is so great that a new kind of tactics has been adopted. It is felt by every Cabinet member that, in Illinois, the state of things is desperate; and, therefore, while the Anti-Lecompton men are ostensibly punished for their independence, in reality they are allowed to retain office, and in more than one instance favors have been granted to them by the President. But in Indiana, and other States, where the regular Lecompton Democracy are in a majority—ostensibly the Anti-Lecomptonists are put in nomination, and rewarded with office, but really not a single upright opponent of the English Compromise is spared by the President, or by the Nominating Conventions. This political management is thought to be shrewd, but is quite likely to recoil upon the managers.

We have not seen the end of the pretty love-quarrel between the Spanish *attaché* and the banker Mr. COSGRAN, which set all the gossips on end and the avenue agog last Spring. The *attaché* has taken the pains to get a *temporary release from the legation* at the hands of his Government, in order that he might seek reparation of Mr. COSGRAN. But the banker will not fight an attaché and invokes the aid of the law officers. Perhaps, like Senator WILSON, he abhors dueling. Perhaps he won't condescend to the level of an *attaché. Whatever the reason may be*, the banker, be it spoken to his honor, will not either shoot at M. MUZURIEA, or allow that gentleman to shoot at him, and the fiery Spaniard must get satisfaction for the affront offered him as best he can. I am reminded by this matter to allude to the ridiculous stories which have been going the rounds of the Press in reference to the Wilson-Gwin affair, in the Senate. These stories have no foundation whatever in fact. Mr. WILSON is no coward—though he does decline to fight duels, and the authorized correspondence which was published at the time gives the true meaning of the difficulty and its settlement.

Our worthy Mayor has been *severely* ill for the last week, and has just recovered sufficiently to indite a letter to Col. DUNCAN, of the Seventh Regiment, expressing his regret that his condition has been such that he could not participate in the public welcome extended to the Regiment. The state of health in the city is not such as one would like, but it is not alarming. Fears are entertained that the yellow fever will be upon us in August and September—it is very certain that the Health Commissioners have a plenty of work upon their hands which needs attending to immediately. VYR.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 10.

The Secretary of the Interior, on an appeal involving the titles of Monticello, Lower Monticello and Moritions, Minnesota, has decided that under the law the only beneficiaries of the trust are the occupants of the towns. No other proprietors are recognized nor can the Department protect the claims or interests of non-resident shareholders or lot-owners. The quantity of land for town purposes cannot exceed three hundred and twenty acres, under the law regulating that subject.

SAMUEL HIPPELL has been appointed Postmaster of Leavenworth, *vice* CLARKSON, resigned.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States storeship *Relief*, JAMES H. STRONG, Lieutenant-Commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall *via* Key West. She brings the invalids from the Pacific Squadron.

The departure of the *Relief* left Aspinwall without a man-of-war, and was regarded with regret by the white inhabitants, as they are under continued apprehensions of a riot among the negro and native population. Arrived at Key West July 2, and found the United States frigate *Wabash*, flag officer LAVALETTE; *Colorado*, flag officer MOLYNEUX, and brig *Dolphin*, Lieutenant-Commanding MAFFIT. The *Colorado*, on her passage from Aspinwall, broke her main crank, and will be obliged to return North for repairs. The United States sloop *Macedonian*, Capt. LEVY, anchored at Key West July 3. The *Water-Witch*, *Plymouth*, *Arctic* and *Jamestown* are cruising about Cuba. The *Jamestown* was off Havana June 28, and had eighteen cases of fever on board. She is just from San Juan, Nicaragua.

The *Relief* sailed from Key West July 4, and makes the passage to New-York in 7 days. There were no new cases of British outrage known. Key West quite healthy. The *Relief* brings home J. J. PERSELL, a badly crippled filibuster, and probably the last of the victims of misplaced confidence.

LIST OF OFFICERS—JAMES H. STRONG, Lieutenant-Commanding; WM. W. LOW, Lieutenant; J. H. MARCH, Lieutenant; J. S. THORNTON, Lieutenant; E. R. MITCHELL, Surgeon; J. C. ROBINSON, Captain's Clerk.

POLITICAL.

Hon Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio, to his late Constituents.

The Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL has issued the following circular to his late constituents:

Since the United States House of Representatives placed me on their "retired list," I have not addressed *my late constituents*, who have so repeatedly honored me, in regard to the recent exercise of the Federal power, by which *their sovereignty*, as well as the right of the people of Kansas to govern themselves, were trampled down. I have preferred to remain silent, for the time being, because it was charged by some who *profess* to advocate the principles to the support of which I have devoted the best energies of my life, (in and out of Congress,) that I would attempt to excite the sympathies of a wronged constituency, for the purpose of personal aggrandizement.

It has been, and is my desire, that the people of the Third Congressional District of Ohio, who oppose the efforts of the present Administration to force African Slavery upon Kansas against the known will of her people, should be left "perfectly free to regulate" the means of redressing their wrongs and of rebuking the acts of tyranny to which I refer, and which have no parallel in the history of any portion of the civilized world, where the God-given right of man to govern himself is respected.

I cannot now give better evidence of my profound gratitude for the confidence reposed in me in the past, than my promise to make any reasonable sacrifice in the future, in behalf of the principles of "Popular Sovereignty."

When the Anti-Lecompton people of the district open their campaign, I will, if alive, be in the field! Personal interests, if not the superior qualifications and claims of others to the honors which I have been permitted to enjoy, suggest that I should enter as a private in their ranks rather than as a standard bearer. The position, however, which I must occupy in the coming conflict, is left entirely to them.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

HAMILTON, July 1, 1858.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis Making a Fourth of July Speech at Sea.

From the Boston Post, 7th.

The fine ship *Joseph Whitney*, from Baltimore, Capt. S. HOWES, was making for this port on the day of the celebration of the nation's birth, and among an unusually brilliant array of passengers from different parts of the country was the distinguished Senator, JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi. The patriotic suggestion of the captain, to celebrate the day in a manner befitting the great anniversary, met with a hearty response from the company, among whom were zealous Republicans, Democrats and Americans. A Committee was appointed to invite the Senator to make an address, and he consented.

Senator DAVIS dwelt at some length on the right of search question; on the insulting claim which Great Britain made to a peace right to visit our ships. Under the pretence of stopping the Slave-trade—a trade against which the United States was the first nation to raise its voice—she had interrupted and destroyed a lucrative commerce we had enjoyed in ivory and other products on the coast of Africa. The late outrages in the Gulf found us, as a people, with domestic quarrels on our hands; but if this power counted on existing divisions and on making them wider, the result showed how great was her error. The insult was resented by a united people; the Senate, as one man, leaped to resolved British pretensions; while England, as suddenly odiumized, withdrew her pretensions. The claim she so long preferred is given up—entirely abandoned. The same spirit that *resented insult in the past will resent it in the* future. I stand, said the Senator, substantially on the deck of an American vessel; it is American soil; the American flag floats over it; its right to course the ocean pathway is perfect. When the blue firmament reflected its own color in the sea, it was the unappropriated property of mankind; and it was arrogant and idle for any nation to deny to the United States her full enjoyment of this common property. It was for the full and undisturbed enjoyment of this right that our fathers, when much less prepared for war than we are now, engaged in the conflict of 1812; and for this right we were ready to strike in 1856. Let a foreign power, under any pretence whatever, insult the American flag, and it will find that we are not a divided people, but that a mighty arm will be raised to smite down the insulter.

Reception of the National Guard on their Return from Conveying the Remains of Ex-President Monroe to Richmond.

It was due to the National Guard and to the august ceremonial which occasioned their absence during the last week from this City, that on their return they should be worthily received by their brother citizen soldiery. And a great reception they had,—somewhat impaired, it is true, by the circumstance that they did not arrive till about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, whereas they were expected by 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. The melancholy circumstance of the accidental drowning of one of their number, Mr. HAMILTON, during the excursion, also lent a shade of sadness to the proceedings, and the flags at half-mast on the poles of the various armories, suggested anything but festivity to the Companies who were to honor the National Guard's return. As early as 5 o'clock the Seventy-first Regiment, (Col. VOSBURGH,) to the number of 275, assembled at their armory in Centre street, and marched to Bond-street, where they formed. About two hundred of the Seventh Regiment, comprising four companies under command of Capt. DENYSE, Lieuts. HARRISON and VERMILYEA, and ex-Captain LOUDERBILL, formed in Washington Parade Ground. The City Guard (Capt. HALLECK) also turned out in splendid style, forming part of the Seventy-first regiment. The Commandant of the National Guard battalion gave to this fine company the right of escort. The regiments then marched down Broadway, *the band of the Fifty-fifth regiment and Dodworth's* Band accompanying them. They presented a fine appearance, and *especially was the Seventy-first* Regiment, and Capt. HALLECK's City Guard in particular, complimented by the *numerous spectators* of the march. Broadway was entirely thronged as *they passed down. On reaching the Battery, they* stacked arms, and for half an hour had liberty to go whither they pleased. In a short time rumors began to circulate, that an accident had occurred to the train, and that the Guard would arrive in a special steamer from Perth Amboy. Col. VOSBURGH telegraphed to Bordentown, and was answered by a dispatch, informing him that they would arrive by the Jersey City route at 11 o'clock, and not by the Perth Amboy steamer. The rumor that the train had broken down and caused delay was true, but it occurred in the morning, on the route between Washington and Baltimore. A little before 11 o'clock the escorting regiments fell into line and marched from the Battery to the Jersey City ferry, when they countermarched in Cortlandt-street, the Seventh Regiment forming in line, and the *Seventy-first* in Broadway. Fireworks were discharged from the hotels in the neighborhood and among the vast crowd which had assembled. Here they waited for more than an hour, when a dispatch arrived that the Guard would actually come by the Amboy boat, and would not arrive until 1½ or 2 o'clock. A few of the men then left and returned home, but the others remained firm and consoled themselves for their fatigue and the long delay by sundry renewals of the inner man. Shortly after 2 o'clock the Amboy boat arrived with the expected Seventh Regiment. The greeting was cordial and enthusiastic, and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour Broadway was well lined with spectators. Escorted by the Seventy-first Regiment, the National Guard reached their armory, and after partaking of refreshments, repaired to their respective homes to recruit themselves from their long fatigue. Very few of them stirred out yesterday, and the armory wore a very deserted appearance.

THE "GALLANT SEVENTH"—REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

From the Washington Union of the 10th.

On Thursday night, after our paper went to press, *three companies of the 7th Regiment of New-York* volunteers arrived up from the *Ericsson*, which they left aground about eighty miles below this city. As soon as the drum could be heard, our disappointed citizens, who were out in large numbers, became all expectation, and were seen hurrying from every direction to the corners of the streets and other points from which a view of the approaching visitors might be expected to be obtained. When they at length became visible, it was a brilliant sight, as they advanced with the firm and steady tread for which they are so distinguished. On reaching the National and Brown's Hotel, at which places they had been quartered, they were drawn an into line, and afterwards filed in, the ranks were broken, and they were assured by the worthy proprietors that they should have every accommodation in their power to bestow upon them.

As might naturally be expected, they were exceedingly worn out with fatigue, consequent upon their long passage from Richmond, and the scarcity of provisions—not having expected to be so long in making the trip. However, like true soldiers, they have made no complaints, but, with great fortitude, have put up with whatever hardships crossed their way. They represented their detention by the grounding of the *Ericsson* as not so irksome as might have been expected. They amused themselves in various ways—by chatting together, and in the pleasing recollection of their reception and entertainment at Richmond. At daylight, this morning, the remaining companies arrived, in the steamer *Mount Vernon*, the *Collyer* not having been able to bring them all up on the first trip. They were accompanied by their band, which numbers forty-five pieces and nineteen drummers.

The only circumstance that has occurred to mar the pleasure of their trip thus far was the accidental death by drowning of Private LAWRENCE HAMILTON, of the 6th Company, which melancholy event occurred at Richmond. The officers and privates, on learning the sad intelligence, expressed great sorrow and regret, for the deceased was beloved by them all. Mr. HAMILTON was a grandson of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and the second cousin of the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, the orator of the day. Various rumors are in circulation as to the manner of his death, and it is not known certainly how that event occurred; but it is supposed that on the occasion of the parting banquet which was served up on board of the two steamers lashed together, in passing from one of the steamers to the other the deceased fell from the plank, and the occurrence was not noticed by any one on board. When he was missed, it was supposed that he had been detained on shore by some of his hosts in Richmond, and would return home by railroad. His remains were recovered, and have been sent to New-York by the steamer *Roanoke*.

Shortly after the arrival of the distinguished visitors, the city was "all agog," and the vicinity of the National, Brown's Hotel, the City Hall, and various other prominent parts of the city, in which the dress parade was expected to form, were crowded with anxious and eager spectators.

[Here follows a list of the officers and members of the regiment, which we omit.]

The following order was issued from Head-quarters, at Brown's Hotel, yesterday morning:

HEAD-QUARTERS, Washington, July 9, 1858.

This Regiment will parade this day for review by His Excellency the President of the United States, in full uniform, white trowsers, without knapsacks.

The regimental line will be formed in front of the City Hall, at 11 o'clock.

The different companies will report to the Adjutant, in front of the National Hotel, at 10¾ o'clock A. M., for equalization.

This Regiment will also parade this day in full uniform, white trowsers (without knapsacks) and with *side arms* only, for the purpose of visiting Mount Vernon.

The regimental line will be formed at 2½ o'clock, in front of the National Hotel. By order,

A. DURYEA, Lieutenant 7th Regiment.

LIEBERMANN, Acting Adjutant.

At 11 o'clock the companies were accordingly formed, and marched to the City Hall, where the regiment fell into line, and proceeded to that portion of Pennsylvania-avenue immediately in front of the Presidential Mansion, to be reviewed by the President of the United States. On making his appearance, the President received a handsome salute of three rolls of the drum and three flourishes of the trumpet. He was accompanied by Colonel HICKEY, General WARD, of New York, Major TOWNSEND, Acting Adjutant of the War Department; Gen. JESUP, Secretary CASS, Secretary COBB, Secretary FLOYD, Secretary THOMPSON, Secretary TOUCEY, Attorney-General BLACK, Postmaster General BROWN, and several other distinguished persons. The firm, elastic tread of the President took "the regiment" by storm. When offered an umbrella to shield him from the sun, he declined it, saying, he was too much of a soldier for that. The review, itself, was highly interesting, and the only circumstance to be regretted was the constant movement of the people from one side of the avenue to the other, in spite of all that the guard could do. If our District volunteers could not parade, they might have at least mustered in sufficient numbers to keep the ground clear, and thus relieved the gallant Seventh of considerable labor. The performance of the troops excited universal admiration, and there was not an army officer on the ground who did not envy Col. DUNCAN his command. One of them, and a veteran, frankly remarked that there was no regiment equal to it in the regular army. Many of the volunteers who were on the ground declared they never would parade again, and that the visit of the Seventh was the death knell of the military at Washington. *We hope not, but rather that, as they have witnessed* the result of drill and perseverance, they will profit by it, and imitate the example of the best-drilled regiment in the country. Certain it is that the military ardor of Col. HICKEY is fully aroused, and we are much mistaken if he does not infuse some of it among the different members of the District Regiment.

After the review was over, the Regiment were escorted by the officers of the District Volunteers to the favorite East Room of the White House, when Col. DUNCAN was introduced to the President by Col. HICKEY, and the entire Regiment had an opportunity of shaking hands with "Old Buck." It was an interesting sight to witness the graceful manner in which the President greeted them, and, from the sprightened color and sparkling eyes of the gallant fellows, we fancied the pleasure was mutual. When Dr. WARNER, the acting Chaplain of the Regiment, and recently elected Bishop of Texas, was introduced, the President, after shaking hands with him, said it was very well for them to take a chaplain along, but he did not believe they needed the Doctor's services to keep them in order. In regard to the morals of these gentlemen, the Mayor of Richmond says he has never, since he has been with them, heard an oath, or witnessed anything in their conduct which in the slightest degree could be condemned. What higher compliment could he pay them?

After leaving the White House the Regiment proceeded to their quarters and partook of dinner, after which they embarked in the *Mount Vernon*, Captain REYBOLDS, for the purpose of visiting the grave of WASHINGTON. The Mount Vernon was accompanied by the *Collyer*, in which a large number of gentlemen from the city took passage. Notwithstanding the excessive heat, and the fatigue of the dress-parade, the "bold soldiers" were in excellent spirits, and amused themselves in various ways. Some of them read the afternoon papers, others played a quiet game of euchre, and others still kept asking for the "pilot." The run down was a pleasant one, and the only incident was the race between the two boats. The *Collyer* left her wharf at Washington first, but stopped at Alexandria, where the *Mount Vernon* passed her. Before reaching our place of destination, however, the *Collyer* regained the lead, and when we arrived was ready to receive us.

The following letter has been presented to Colonel DUNCAN:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, July 9, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I hereby desire you to say to Colonel DUNCAN, of the 7th New-York Regiment, that soon after he may send you the names of all his Regiment who honored Washington with a visit, all will have sent to New-York by me from the Mount Vernon Factory of this city a memento of some kind made from the wood grown on the Mount Vernon estate, the home and resting-place of the immortal WASHINGTON. Furthermore, Colonel HICKEY, you shall see to the sending of each article to each person from this city. *Yours, truly, J. CRUTCHETT.*

To Colonel HICKEY.

We understand that the names will be furnished to Colonel HICKEY, and the Regiment fully appreciate the kindness and generosity of Mr. CRUTCHETT.

A committee from ALEXANDRIA, consisting of Col. CRAIG, Major ASHBY, Major WHITTINGTON and Captain HARPER, yesterday morning waited upon the officers of the regiment, tendering to them the hospitalities of that city, but the invitation could not be accepted. The citizens, however, had already commenced making preparations for their reception when they received the dispatch announcing the above fact, and there is general disappointment expressed. A warm and enthusiastic welcome would have been extended to them, for the "Seventh" has won the hearts of all of old Virginia's sons.

Upon landing at Mount Vernon, the regiment formed by companies and proceeded to the tomb of Gen. WASHINGTON. At the tomb the scene was most solemn and imposing. There was not a head that remained covered, and one could see that the thoughts of all were fast traveling back, first to the youthful days of the "Father of his Country," then to the memorable *struggle for freedom from the British yoke*, and finally to his calm and peaceful death, and a nation's sorrow. For several moments a profound silence pervaded the assemblage, and it was only broken by the mournful but impressive voice of Mayor MAYO, of Richmond. His remarks were appropriate to the occasion, and were appreciated by all who heard them. Mount Vernon, he said, was the common ground of every American citizen. It was no longer property, but was national, and it became every man to come and worship at the shrine of freedom.

The Rev. Dr. WERTER, the chaplain, then came forward and said:

"NATIONAL GUARDS: I have been requested by your respective officers to offer up a prayer here on this altar of patriotism, but, before I do so, I propose to preface it by a very few remarks. This has been rendered unnecessary by the touching and eloquent appeal of the PRESIDENT who has just preceded me. It was well said; it was touchingly said, by some one, that Heaven left WASHINGTON childless that a nation might call him Father. We from New-York come here to-day to offer to his memory our filial homage, and I know there is not a heart present that will not beat with the true accent and spirit of prayer.

We shall be better for this on getting home—better soldiers, better citizens, better Christians—for he whose ashes slumber *there was our exemplar in all* these great things—a patriot incorruptible, nor kings nor words could warp his steadfast mind. A soldier, as some one has said, 'Liberty alone unsheathed his sword, necessity alone stained it, and victory alone returned it."

In respectable deference we stand here to-day, and a voice seems to come from out the sky like that which awed the trembling Hebrew, *when he stood* before the burning bush, 'Put off thy shoes from off thy feet—the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.' Not only will we assemble here, but centuries after we shall have gone and our ashes shall have mingled with the dust, the sons of American freemen will come from the shores of the Atlantic and the murmuring Pacific, from woody Maine and downy Florida, on pilgrim to offer up their prayers upon this consecrated altar. Men engaged in the excitement of political contests will remember here that they are brothers, and that the great man who sleeps there knew no Mason & Dixon's line, no North nor South, but his great heart embraced the whole country. He belonged, indeed, to humanity and to liberty everywhere. Not only will millions of Americans come here to our Mecca, but they will come from distant lands, the down trodden upon whose neck the heel of the tyrant has been set, and when their liberties are being clown down and hope is well nigh gone, there will come up a voice and a prayer for a Washington to lead them on to victory and to freedom. God grant that the great example that the great man has left of human liberty will not be lost, and that when the time shall come for that final contest between liberty and despotism, there may be future Washingtons to preserve the former."

After a brief and beautiful prayer, the men were dismissed, and a visit was paid to the old residence. Of course these things have all been explained so frequently that the people are familiar with them; so we shall not attempt to give any description. A more beautiful evening, however, cannot be imagined, and it was the unanimous opinion of all that, with proper repairs, the place would be the most picturesque in this country. At 10 the whole party arrived in safety.

The Last Row of Billy Mulligan—Answer to his Card from Mr. Warner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The entire defamatory part of the notorious BILLY MULLIGAN'S statement in relation to me, published on Saturday morning, is an absolute, unmitigated fiction. There is not one particle of truth in it. As to *an abuse* of the woman, nothing could be more diametrically opposite to the fact. Incidentally falling in with the woman that night, and suspecting her to have previously committed a larceny at my place of business, I was trying to ascertain her name and residence. My manner was wholly that of kindness and persuasion. There was no harsh language, no threat, no loud talking, nor the least shadow of personal violence. My endeavor was the exact opposite of all this. It was not to coerce, but to persuade; and, from first to last, I did not say a word or do an act which could be denominated "abuse," "ill-treatment," or "beating," without involving the same contrariety to truth that would be involved in saying that *white is black.* The "abuse and violence" of my treatment towards MULLIGAN himself consisted simply in my calling him "a *nobody.*" Besides this and the possible prefixing of the adjective "*damnable*" to the word *nobody*, I used no harsh language towards him, applied no epithets to him, did not touch him or attempt to touch him, or threaten to touch him, or even threaten him at all in any way whatever. When he struck me I stood erect, with both hands hanging down by my sides. (My calling him "a nobody" arose from the developments he had made of himself during the few minutes of my presence with him that evening. I never knew him before; and even then I did not know him to be BILLY MULLIGAN until after his arrest.) I said but few words to him at all. All that passed between him and me at my front door could not have occupied two minutes, perhaps not more than one, and the conversation previously, at a point one block further down Broadway, could not have occupied more than three to five minutes. Instead of his striking me with his "open hand," as he asserts in his card, he struck me with his clenched fist and with all his might.

The falsity of MULLIGAN'S pl

The New-York Times Saturday, July 9, 1853.

The Arctic Expedition.

Dr. Kane's Discoveries.

Interesting Letter from Lieut. Griffin.

Arrival of Lieut. Brooks at Upernavik.

Safety of the Whole Party.

Kane's Return Home Determined On.

Intended Visit to Smith's Sound.

Kane's Discovery of Open Polar Sea.

Kane's Discovery of Land Beyond 82°.

Kane's Discovery of Coal Beds.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Franklin.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Esquimaux.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Game.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Vegetation.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Civilization.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Navigation.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Commerce.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Arts.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Science.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Literature.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Religion.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Government.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Laws.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Customs.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Manners.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Dress.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Ornaments.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Weapons.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Utensils.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Implements.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Machinery.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Inventions.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Discoveries.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Knowledge.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Wisdom.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Folly.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Vice.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Crime.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Punishment.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Reward.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Virtue.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Piety.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Religion.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Worship.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Idolatry.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Superstition.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Priestcraft.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Tyranny.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Oppression.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Slavery.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Freedom.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Civilization.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Barbarism.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Savages.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Men.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Women.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Children.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Families.

Kane's Discovery of Traces of Ancient Society

DOLLEY OBSERVATORY.

Meeting of the Board—An Extra Appropriation Recommended.

The Board of Trustees of the Dolley Observatory, have met several times during the past month, but the meetings have been devoted to routine business, and no matters of general interest have been considered. The Board has been engaged in preparing for the annual report, which will be published in a few days, and will contain a full account of the operations of the Observatory during the past year. The Board will also recommend an extra appropriation of $1,000 to meet the expenses of the Observatory, which have been unusually heavy during the past year, owing to the purchase of new instruments, and the erection of the new dome. The Board will also recommend the appointment of a Professor of Astronomy, to take charge of the Observatory, and to devote his entire time to the duties of the office. The present Director, Prof. Dolley, has been in charge of the Observatory for the past seven years, and has devoted much time and labor to the duties of the office, for which he has received no compensation. The Board will recommend that hereafter the Director shall receive a salary of $1,000 per annum, and that he shall devote his entire time to the duties of the office. The Board will also recommend that the Professor of Astronomy shall receive a salary of $1,000 per annum, and that he shall devote his entire time to the duties of the office. The Board will also recommend that the Professor of Astronomy shall receive a salary of $1,000 per annum, and that he shall devote his entire time to the duties of the office. The Board will also recommend that the Professor of Astronomy shall receive a salary of $1,000 per annum, and that he shall devote his entire time to the duties of the office.

INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL.

American Enterprise—Continuation of the Don Pedro II. Railroad—Interesting Correspondence.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

RIO JANEIRO, May 20, 1856.

I know it will afford you pleasure to hear that American enterprise is at work in Brazil; believing that it will encourage many enterprising Americans to follow in the same path, I will endeavor to give you a brief account of the Don Pedro II. Railroad, now being constructed by Messrs. Kennedy, Morris & Co., Americans. The Company have a contract with the Government to construct a railroad from the city of Rio de Janeiro to the city of Belmonte, a distance of 300 miles, and to complete the same in five years from the date of the contract, which was signed on the 29th of March, 1855. The Company have also the privilege of extending the road to the Rio San Francisco, a distance of 300 miles more, if they desire to do so. The road is to be built in the most substantial manner, and to be equipped with all the modern improvements. The Company have also the privilege of running the road by steam or horse power, as they may deem most advantageous to their interests

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning ... Price Two Cents; delivered in this city for Six Cents a week; mailed, ... Dollars a year.

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Amusements this Evening.

BOWERY THEATRE—Ingomar—The Rivals.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Isaac Armstrong—The Young Actress.

NIBLO'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Cinderella—Nick of the Woods—Floating Beacon—Family Circle.

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Performances and Evening—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

[illegible]—Gentlemen's Matinee—Performances on the Human Brain.

PALACE GARDEN—Fireworks and Music.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible] ... July 14

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamer *Fulton* was spoken off Cape Race on Friday by the Associated Press Yacht, and her news, four days later, transmitted from St. John's by telegraph. She reports an improved market for cotton and breadstuffs. The news from India, by telegraph from Galle, is highly important. Sir Hugh Rose had captured Calpee, with a large amount of ammunition and military stores; there had been serious disturbances in the Bombay Presidency; Fort Corral had been taken, Sir Colin Campbell had captured Mohundee, and Oude was still in rebellion. The rebels were approaching Lucknow, and they had attacked and plundered Gwalior. The intelligence is certainly important, but on the whole it appears to be adverse to the British interests.

The United States storeship *Relief*, James H. Sands, Lieutenant, commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, in seven days from Aspinwall, via Key West. She brings the intelligence from the Pacific Squadron, that the last man-of-war at Aspinwall, which circumstance created some uneasiness among the citizens, as they were living in constant apprehension of an outbreak and riot between the negro and native population. The *Relief* arrived at Key West July 2d, and found there the United States frigates *Wabash*, *Colorado*, and sloop *Jamestown*. The *Colorado* had broken her main crank on her passage from Aspinwall. The United States sloop *Macedonian*, from Boston, arrived at Key West on the 3d of July. The [illegible] *Water Witch*, *Arctic* and *Jamestown* were cruising about Cuba, (looking for the *Styx* which arrived at Halifax several days ago.) The *Germanicus*, which has lately returned from San Domingo, had eighteen cases of fever on board. The last and lamest of the Walker Filibusters, a man named Prissell, came home in the *Relief*. A list of her officers will be found in another column.

Later Mexican advices have been received by the arrival of the bark *Brilliant* at New-Orleans, from Vera Cruz on the 6th inst. The decree for the forced loans was being rigidly enforced at the Capital. The British and French Ministers had ordered their countrymen to pay the required contributions under protest, but the American Minister opposed the demand, and, as intimated in his last previous advices, had asked for his passports. The most wretched condition of affairs still exists throughout the entire country.

As the warm weather increases, vessels continue to arrive at this and other ports, with the loss of a portion of their crews by yellow fever, and others sick with the disease. Two vessels arrived in the lower bay have put in here in distress, and no one into Newport, having lost so many of their crews as to make it impossible to proceed on their voyage. In all cases, they come from ports in Cuba; Havana, Matanzas, and Sagua la Grande being most prominent. On Saturday the brig *Mary Alvina*, Capt. Day, (late Wales,) arrived from St. Jago de Cuba in 21 days, having left on the 30th ult. The Captain and two of the passengers died on the passage of fever, and three others of the crew were taken sick with the same disease. The bark [illegible] from Havana, lost three of her crew in that port. These vessels are either sent at once to the lower anchorage in Raritan Bay, or where no quarantine prevails, and the cargoes are discharged into lighters at Quarantine.

Reports from points outside the City indicate that the weather yesterday that has been experienced this year, if not for several years. In Albany the thermometer marked 97° and in Boston it ranged from 93° to 100° in the shade. The former place was visited during the day by one of the most severe rain-storms ever known there. The streets were so flooded as to be impassable for half an hour. The rain was accompanied by a heavy gale of wind, which did considerable damage, and in other places in the country was a terrific hail-storm, which cut up the growing crops badly. Philadelphia was also visited by heavy showers.

The Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory have published a detailed statement in defence of Dr. Dewey. The charges urged by Mr. [illegible] against the Director, which were made the ground for his removal, are taken up and discussed seriatim by the Council. The truth of the charges is denied in every particular. It is stated that the Trustees are preparing a reply, which will be published in a few days.

Senator Douglas reached Chicago on Friday, and was received with a great display. A procession escorted him to the Tremont House, where he made a speech, an abstract of which will be found under our telegraphic head. The attendance is estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000 persons.

The First Regiment National Guard reached this City at 2 A. M. yesterday, by the Amber boat from Philadelphia. They were received by the Seventy-first Regiment, and the City Guard, and that portion of the Second Regiment which had remained in town, proceeded at once to the Battery, going with the remains of Ex-President Monroe to Richmond.

The work of beams in a new building being erected on the corner of [illegible] Seventh-avenue, and Thirty-first-street, on Saturday afternoon, injuring [illegible]. The extent of the injuries complained of by [illegible] Andrews, Fay and some others, is not known. It was a great marvel that [illegible] were not instantly killed. The accident is attributed to the recklessness of the builders.

The Grand Term of the Supreme Court, on motion of the Attorney-General of the State and the District-Attorney of this City, moved for the [illegible] of Kimball Campbell, convicted of the murder of Abraham, the policeman. The principal objection urged [illegible] on behalf of the defence was the fact that the [illegible] entered into by counsel on both sides of the trial, by which one of the Jurors was withdrawn, had been omitted from the *postea*, although it was agreed that it should be put on the files of the Court, and thereby made part of the record. The Court held that it had no power to amend the *postea*, that being exclusively with the Judge who tried the case at Circuit. Judge Woodruff, after the adjournment of the General Term, sat at Circuit, and after hearing arguments pro and con, on the motion to amend the *postea*, as proposed by counsel for the prisoner, postponed his decision till Monday.

Christian Gunzner, a German laborer, on Saturday evening assaulted his wife with a large knife, stabbing her dangerously in several places. He immediately afterwards stabbed himself three times in the breast. The injuries to the wife it is believed will prove fatal. Gunzner was committed to Essex Market prison to await the result of his wife's injuries.

The deaths in the City last week numbered 442, which is less by 5 than for the week preceding. Of these, 96 were by consumption, and 41 by marasmus. There were only 3 fatal cases of measles, but scarlet fever, and 9 of small-pox.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday were 2,500 bales at full prices. Nothing really new in Flour or Corn, for each of which a moderate inquiry prevailed. Wheat was brisker, at somewhat lower rates. The activity in Provisions continued throughout the day. Rio Coffee was more sought after. Sugars were not actively dealt in. Naval Stores were in fairly demand at improved prices. Rice was in good request. Freights were moderately active, with 648 vessels of all classes in port.

Reconstruction Accordion.

It cannot be a matter of indifference to any portion of the Western world, in what way the two hundred million inhabitants of Hindostan are to be governed for the next half Century, or what measures are to be taken to bring them, if they ever can be brought, within the pale of occidental civilization. There are few people—not even England herself—half as much interested in the question as we. In all that the future promises, or threatens, no one has so much at stake as the people of this Continent. It is no rhetorical boast to say that by the time America is peopled, reclaimed and cultivated, it will be the head-quarters of art, commerce, manufactures, and the centre of civil thought, and will wield over inferior, or less developed races, an influence such as no conquerors of ancient or modern times have ever enjoyed, and all the more desirable, and all the more flattering to our national pride, because it will, if we are wise, be based not on force, but on moral greatness. It is no rash speculation to predict that England will sooner or later pay the penalty which seems inseparable from prolific maternity. She cannot people the world with her offspring, and found empires in both hemispheres, without exhausting her own vital power. The day will come when she will be overshadowed by the greatness and glory of her progeny, and will commit her sceptre to stronger hands. No parent has ever had such splendid legacies to bequeath to those who have sprung from her loins, and we, as her eldest born, may fairly look forward to the inheritance of the choicest of them all. To succeed to her conquests, and to the cares and responsibilities which they entail, is something which it would not be wise to desire; but to take her place in commerce, in power, in moral influence, in literature, is something not unworthy even of our ambition.

The movement which is going on all over the East, from Constantinople to Travancore, promises to break down the wall of partition which has, for so many centuries, made it a *terra incognita*—the land of anomalies, mysteries and difficulties. Europe is in a fair way of making of Asia what it pleases. An Anglo-Saxon empire is slowly rising into might in the Southern Seas; and England, if she does her duty in India, may leave it—for leave it some day she must—civilized, Christianized, educated, enlightened, and the greatest market for the products of western skill and industry which the world has ever seen. As we bid fair to supply future generations, and Hindoos among the rest, with a good deal of their food and most of their clothing, it is of the last importance to us, putting moral considerations altogether aside, to know what sort of folks our customers are likely to be; and this depends in no small degree upon the manner in which the Government of India is to be carried on for the next hundred years. Whether Great Britain is to leave them as she found them—with a yard of cotton round their loins, and contented in the possession of two pounds of rice, without hope, knowledge, or ambition, or make of them restless, energetic, and luxurious traders—is certainly something which interests us to know.

Disraeli, after many failures and discomfitures, has at last brought in bill for the government of India No. 3, and in it the most remarkable feature of the old one, the election of certain members of the Council by the parliamentary electors of the great cities, has been abandoned. The whole of the old machinery—the Board of Directors and Board of Control—has been swept away, and their places taken nominally by a Secretary of State and a Council of fifteen, but in reality by a Secretary of State alone. A minority of the members of the Council are to be chosen by Directors of the Company, the majority by the Crown. They are to hold their offices during good behavior, and are to enjoy a salary of £1,200 a year. But the Council is in reality a council and nothing more. It is to give advice to the Secretary, which he may take or not as he pleases, upon condition that if he does not, he shall place his reasons on record. In addition to this the Secretary may send orders to India such as are now sent by the Secret Committee without consulting the Council at all.

The main obstacle to giving the Council the power of voting upon the measures submitted to it, and controlling their execution, has been the difficulties with which this would surround their appointment. If they actually shared the Government of India they would be responsible Ministers, and as the Secretary could not be called on to answer when the majority overruled him, must have seats in the House of Commons; but the House would never consent to this large influx of salaried officials. It simplifies immensely the relations of the Government with the Legislature to fix the whole of the constitutional responsibility upon one man; but to induce this one man to accept it, he must necessarily be rendered master of the situation; or, in other words, be rendered independent of the Council. The general result is that the Council, as a mere advising body, is in reality a mere shadow, and will, we apprehend, exercise very little influence upon the Government of India. The Secretary, inasmuch as he will alone be held accountable for every step he takes, is not likely to take any which he does not himself plan and approve; and as he is sure to have reasons, good or bad, for everything he does, the task of writing them will not prove very onerous. In any discussion which may arise out of doors, upon any of his acts, he will have the House of Commons to listen to, and the Press to publish his statement of his case, while the Council, so far as we yet know, will be tongue-tied. We cannot, under all the circumstances, conceive of a position more disheartening to a man of energy, ability and honesty, than that which its members will occupy, and for this reason, we fear, few such men will, in the end, be got to fill it. They may debate, resolve, and vote, and the Secretary will be bound to listen, but this is all. Even their unanimity on any point may produce no effect.

There is a more objectionable feature still, in the bill, than the foregoing, and that is the manner in which it totally ignores the claims either of the English, at home or in India, or the Hindoos themselves to a voice in the government of the country, and the disposal of the money raised by taxing them. Of the legal power of the Queen to govern conquered territory in her own name, there is no doubt—as this was broadly laid down in the celebrated case of Campbell vs. Hall; but she is "restricted from making laws repugnant to the principles of the British Constitution, or which would be a violation of law as regards her other subjects." We quote the words of Sir Samuel Romilly, in reference to an opinion he gave as to the King's right to legislate by proclamation for the Island of Trinidad, after its conquest, and no better authority could be cited on the subject. Whether it is not repugnant to the principles of the British Constitution to raise taxes, large armies and fleets in India, by an order from a Minister in England, to be used in any quarter of the world he may please, seems to us at least worth consideration, because the Indian forces and Indian revenues may be used in hostilities against Russia or any other Asiatic power, without the knowledge or consent of Parliament.

Republican State Convention.

The officers to be chosen in November next, on a general State ticket, are a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Canal Commissioner, and a State Prison Inspector. On Thursday last the Republican State Committee met at Albany and inaugurated the campaign by designating the 8th of September as the day, and Syracuse as the place, for holding the Nominating Convention of that party. The time is about two weeks earlier than has been customary, a fact which must be understood to imply that much important work is to be done.

It is stated that some difference of opinion existed in the Committee as to the number of delegates of which the Convention should consist, some desiring to return to the old mode of appointing one only for each Assembly District, while others preferred the rule established two years ago, when the Republican Party, as such, was organized, according to which each district has two delegates. Upon this question there was, as we are informed, a very earnest discussion,—and a division very nearly equal. The larger number was finally adopted by a vote of ten to nine, consequently the Convention will consist of 256 instead of 128 members.

From the feeling manifested, not only in the Committee but by the Republican Press, we are bound to suppose that the matter possesses some importance which does not show itself upon the surface. But whether its significance be real or fancied, may well seem questionable to the uninitiated.

The proposal of candidates did not wait for the announcement of the Convention. As our readers are already informed, quite a number of prominent Republicans have been named for Governor, nearly all of whom promptly declined. We shall probably see no new names proposed before the meeting of the Convention. It ought to be easy for the Republicans, out of the material at their command, to select a candidate who would do credit to the office and the State. Whether they will be successful in accomplishing such a result can be known only after the action of the Convention.

As yet the Democratic party has made no formal movement in reference to the Fall canvass. Their Convention will probably meet about the middle of September. As to candidates, but few names have been put forward. That of Judge Parker, their nominee two years ago, is understood not to have been rubbed off the slate, and the Hon. John Van Buren has within a few days been mentioned as an aspirant. Others will doubtless follow. If either of the two gentlemen above named should receive the Democratic nomination, the Republicans cannot safely calculate upon a victory without calling to the field all their available force, to do which an able and acceptable commander will be indispensable.

Constructions of Parties.

The true philosophy of political parties is simple. An Administration in power will, of course, have supporters. If its acts are substantially right the whole country should uphold it, so that there would be, in fact, but one party. Patriotism and good sense require that any Administration which does well should receive general support. Opposition in such a case, from any quarter, would be factious.

But if an Administration should develop a line of policy which a large portion of the people disapprove, then the formation of an opposition party is both proper and necessary. Such an organization will have for its objects, in the first place, to restrain those tendencies and measures which appear wrong; and secondly, to prepare the way for the election of an Administration more in accordance with what is conceived to be the will of the majority.

We should then have but two parties, one to sustain and the other to oppose the Administration. Any attempt to make a permanent political organization on the basis of a platform of measures, must be futile. The circumstances of the country change continually, and each change necessitates a new adjustment of platforms. To be sure, politicians talk of unalterable principles, but these mean simply political truisms, the common property of all, and therefore of no value as party distinctions.

The Democratic Party, it will be said by some, has maintained its individual existence for a long period, while a succession of rival organizations have sprung up and subsided. But this claim is only apparently true. That Party has kept nothing but its very popular name. In all other respects it has changed many times over. The tests which determined the character of its members in Jackson's time have no possible resemblance to those of last Winter, or, we may well predict, to any which will be in use hereafter. Parties, like poets, are born, and not manufactured. They must spring from the requirements of time and circumstances. It is quite futile for theorists to undertake the construction of new parties according to some model or plan which may commend itself to their regard. No such forced and artificial creation can have political vitality, whatever its merits as an abstraction. Statesmanship and politics are essentially and wholly practical. The people care nothing for theories as such. They look at results, and aim at accomplishing tangible effects. For the abstract, the sentimental, or the distant, they have neither leisure nor inclination. Their energies will act only upon what is manifest, tangible and near at hand. These are considerations which the artificers of new parties are too apt to overlook.

The Arctic Mystery.—We publish in another part of the Times, this morning, a letter from Mr. Peter Force, of Washington, in relation to the supposed discovery of a North-west passage by Sir John Franklin. M. de la Roquette, the eminent French geographer, who coincides with certain British authorities in the opinion that Franklin did discover a passage, wrote to Colonel Abert, U. S. A., soliciting his opinion on the subject, but the Colonel, distrusting his own judgment in reference to the matter, requested a reply from Mr. Force, whose letter we publish. Additional light on the subject will probably be received before long from McClintock's expedition, which sailed in June, 1857, for Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Straits, and, through Fox's Sound, or, as a last resource, Bellot's Strait, down Victoria Channel, the assumed route of Franklin to Simpson's Straits. The ground assumed by Mr. Force is that no passage could have been found that way, leading to the ice and land.

The Cangemi Case—Motion to Amend the Postea.

Michael Cangemi, who has been tried three times for the murder of Eugene Anderson, and twice convicted, was brought up on Saturday in the Supreme Court to receive sentence of death, pursuant to the verdict rendered on the 19th of last month. The Attorney-General and the District-Attorney, appeared in behalf of the people, and for the prisoner, his counsel, Messrs. Ashmead and Blankman. Justices Davies, Wright, Ingraham and Sutherland were on the bench. Mr. Blankman moved in arrest of judgment. His points will be found in our report of the case, under the head of Legal Intelligence. They were substantially that only eleven jurors tried the cause. The *postea* does not, indeed, show this, being in the usual form; but the prisoner's counsel offered to prove that such was the fact, and moved to amend by introducing the stipulation pursuant to which one Juror was withdrawn. It was replied that notice of this motion should have been given, and also that the Supreme Court will not dictate to the Circuit Judge the form in which he shall send up the *postea*. After argument, the Court decided that the application to amend must be made to the Judge who tried the cause at the Circuit. Justices Davies, Ingraham and Sutherland then retired, and the Circuit was opened before Judge Wright, he having tried Cangemi in June. The motion to amend the *postea* being made by Mr. Blankman, and opposed by Mr. McKeon, an intimation was given by Judge Wright that he could not grant the motion, inasmuch as no exception was taken at the trial. He, however, took till this morning to decide.

It will be understood that the proceeding above referred to, grows out of the remarkable occurrences which took place on Cangemi's recent trial. The charge made by the witness, Louza, of an attempt to bribe him by the prisoner's counsel, in which attempt he said Frederick Muller, one of the Jury, participated, led to an offer by Mr. Ashmead to withdraw Muller, which offer was assented to by the prosecution upon a stipulation being signed by the prisoner and his counsel that the cause might be tried by eleven jurors with the same effect as if there had been twelve, and that the record should show the full legal number. By this agreement the scandal which might attach from Muller's continuance was avoided, and the trial proceeded to its conclusion.

Soon after the trial it was rumored that Messrs. Ashmead and Blankman intended to treat the verdict as invalid, and to move for still another trial. This report appears from Saturday's proceedings to have been well founded, and the decision of Judge Wright, to day, will show whether these acute attorneys are successful. However this may be, the endeavor to arrest the judgment on the ground that a juror was withdrawn pursuant to their own stipulation, is a somewhat remarkable professional manœuvre. But it is one which would have caused more astonishment were it not for the singular character of the defence throughout, and the uncommon developments which startled the public when the case was tried in June. We believe it has never been definitely settled how far or how low a lawyer may go in defence of his client and in the enhancement of his own notoriety as a successful practitioner. The views of the profession in regard to this question are determined very much by the personal character of its members; though we believe a large majority of the members of the bar concede that there is a limit which even the sharpest and most unscrupulous cannot transgress without loss of caste.

A Case for Casuists.

New-York, Saturday, July 10, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: The *Herald*, which is the only paper I usually take, insists that you are inclined to favor Free-Love because you printed a report of the Rutland meeting. Now, to hear what you have to say to the charge I have been buying the Times day after day. You say nothing. Is it or isn't it true that you go in for Rutlandism? Speak up like a man. If you don't, you will do better next time not to print their trash.

T.

The subject propounded by Mr. "T." will present itself differently to different minds. The great bulk of readers, on perusing the transactions of the Rutland madcaps, and discovering their pernicious nature and drift, will turn aside sickened and offended; and a wholesome abhorrence of radicalism will be the life-long result. There is another order of minds, to which those of our correspondent and the *Herald* belong, which find nothing offensive or uninviting in the Rutland programme, and who, judging the rest by themselves, fancy that society will be carried away forthwith by what they regard as irresistible seduction. It is a question of taste as well as of conscience. In fulfilling our duty as journalists we could not hesitate as to what was the proper course. Had we imitated the *Herald*, and allowed the Convention to go unreported, or only with such favorable gloss as its participants would be likely to furnish, the importance and value of its proceeding would have been unduly magnified, and its objects, perhaps, have secured an undeserved respect. With the record we have given the public, this error is out of the question. The absurdities, indecencies and profanities of the meeting must forever repel the good, however captivating they may seem to the profligate and the bad. We trust our correspondent is satisfied.

Later from Mexico.—A sailing-vessel which arrived at New-Orleans on Friday, brings Vera Cruz dates to the 6th inst.

The intelligence imports that the British and French Ministers had succumbed to the forced loan imposed by Zuloaga, and advised their countrymen to pay it. We can scarcely credit this statement, and are glad to see that the American Minister is not included in it. Mr. Forsyth is represented, truly, no doubt, as maintaining his attitude of resistance to the exactions of the Mexican Administration. It will be the duty of our own Government to sustain the position he has assumed, and to protect our countrymen from being plundered to uphold for a few days longer a tottering usurpation.

The condition of affairs, public and private, in Mexico, is daily becoming worse, though that would seem impossible. A change of Administration is impending, but there can be no real improvement. The country and its people are too thoroughly demoralized to allow hope of reform or a chance for prosperity.

[illegible] public will [illegible]

The Heat and the Public Health.—Notwithstanding the excessive heat of the past few days, there appears to have been an improvement in the state of the public health, as indicated by the reports of the City Inspectors. The deaths during the week ending [illegible] were 442, [illegible] the week preceding. The week just terminated will be more remarkable, as the last week was given up to the celebration of our "great national festival," as Mr. Choate calls it, when there are usually many deaths from accidents, and the general hilarity and exposure to the heat are apt to induce the disease incident to the season. The City is perfectly free from any contagious diseases, and by the prudent measures of the Health Officer in sending all yellow-fever ships down to the Lower Bay all danger of a spread of the fever from Quarantine is removed. Vessels are constantly arriving from the infected ports of the West Indies with fever on board, but they are not permitted to lie at the Quarantine ground long enough to create any alarm; and the Staten Islanders, for the first time in many years, appear to be quite content with the condition of affairs about the Hospital yard. At least we hear none of the complaints and threatenings from that quarter to which we have been accustomed.

Some of our merchants are very much excited by the rigid rules adopted by the Health Officer in sending their ships to the Lower Bay, and have threatened to order their vessels to other ports to discharge their cargoes, if he continues to maintain the same degree of strictness in enforcing the Quarantine regulations. But the loss of the possible profits to be derived from landing a few cargoes of sugar and molasses at our wharves will be nothing compared with the positive advantages to the City of keeping it entirely free from even the suspicion of yellow fever. The lessons of 1856 have not been lost upon the Health Officer, and the prudent measures he has adopted in sending all infected ships where there will be no danger of communication with the shore have thus far had the very happiest effects. The action of the River Police has also been most salutary in preventing any infringement of the Quarantine regulations.

Retaining other People's Letters.—The rights and wrongs pertaining to letter correspondence have of late received a good deal of discussion from the Press. Mayor Tieman's well-meant endeavor to break up swindling and prohibited trades by the seizure of correspondence in the Post-Office, appears to have awakened the public to an inquiry into the whole subject; and the question whether the power exercised by the Mayor is a lawful one admits of more than one opinion.

While this is in discussion, a conceded abuse has been detected, which calls for a remedy. We have before us a memorial originating in New-Orleans, and largely signed by leading citizens, which asks Congress to enact a law punishing those who deliberately retain letters of others after having lawfully, by mistake of direction, or otherwise, taken them from the Post Office. A case is specified in which great vexatious and damage accrued to one individual from the habitual reception and retention of his letters by another person of the same initials and similar name. This sort of misconduct, the memorial states, is one for which there is no legal punishment, unless an evil design can be proved; and Congress is very properly requested to supply the omission. It is easy enough to see how one John Smith may continue knowingly to receive the letters of another John Smith, and to open and retain them, without its being possible to prove malice. Taking them from the Post-Office may be a mistake, but keeping them from the owner is a crime, and as such should have an adequate penalty.

Suspension of the Erie Canal Enlargement.—We regret that it has become necessary, for want of funds, to suspend work on the Western Division of the Erie Canal. Contractors must be paid heavy damages, and there will be wholesale waste for years. The gentlemen who annually assemble at Albany to govern the State, think little and know less about the Canals. In the name of economy they squander millions. To save one dollar their habit is to throw away five.

But we hope still to witness the completion of the enlargement. Innumerable have been the obstacles, blunders and steps interposed to defeat that great undertaking. By the wretched policy pursued, the State has lost money profusely; but one important fact has been demonstrated. It is that the Erie Canal constitutes the most valuable public property in the world. No one can doubt this who considers that it has survived the treatment bestowed upon it. Any other public work, with the same kind of care from the State, would long ago have ceased to produce a dollar.

The management of the Canal may be likened to that of a landlord who refused to place a roof upon his house until the rents should sufficiently accumulate to pay the expense. Such an owner is the State. Reckless of continual waste, damage and repairs; blind to the loss of business, and thoughtful only about political patronage, our political men blunder on from year to year. That the Canal is, after all, and in spite of all, productive and profitable, is no fault of theirs, but something which they could not prevent.

The Woman's Own Hospital.—The third annual Fair for the benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, will be held early in December. The success of this young Institution, which is, emphatically, a Woman's Hospital, is such as to encourage its friends in further efforts for its permanent establishment. Its funds have been managed with great economy, and, notwithstanding the commercial embarrassments of the past year, it is free from all debt, and has even increased the number of its beds. Not possessing any endowment, however, the funds for its support must be raised year by year; and the proceeds of the proposed Fair will be employed in meeting the current expenses of the Institution. The three-fold object of this Hospital—in furnishing the medical aid of women to their own sex; providing practical instruction for female students, and training nurses—is an object attempted by no other Institution in the country. All donations in money sent to the Treasurer, Robert Haydock, Esq., No. 46 Broadway, will be thankfully received and judiciously applied. Contributions suitable for the Fair, either useful and fancy articles, or country products, will be received at the Infirmary, No. 64 Bleecker street, or by Mrs. Henry Bayles, No. 36 East Twenty-third-street, or by Mrs. W. H. Hussey, No. 235 Thompson-street.

Reckless Building—Several Laborers Injured.—On Saturday afternoon a tier of beams in the new building being erected in Fifty first-street, near Seventh-avenue, suddenly gave way, injuring six laborers who were at work on the building. John Brady had three ribs broken, Patrick Sheridan his left arm fractured, Patrick Heenan his head badly cut, and Owen Lovell, Nathan Hughes and Lawrence Smith were slightly injured. It was considered almost miraculous that none of the men were instantly killed. The injured men were removed to the City Hospital. The building was being erected by Mr. Wm. Rose.

[illegible] Land [illegible]

[illegible] Missouri River, is pronounced [illegible] most beautiful States in all the West. Following after the railroad to Jefferson City, or [illegible] finely finished to the Pilot Knob Mountains, [illegible] a picturesque rolling country, with occasional [illegible] and clear dashing streams—the river [illegible] with numerous forest trees, and the view [illegible] usually broken with deep dells or vine-topped [illegible] at broad rich intervals encircled by the [illegible] forest. In a Northerner's eyes, no doubt, the more refreshing after an experience of the great monotony of the scenery of Illinois and [illegible]. To hear that a country is a "[illegible] vineyards," gives of itself a most pleasing [illegible]. We cannot dissociate ourselves from the [illegible] scenes of the Bible, the merriment, the chanting [illegible] sing which accompany the gathering [illegible] grapes; the feasting of fat things on the [illegible] wines well refined; the blessing of a land of [illegible] and oil. It was not all imagination, as I [illegible] about among the vine districts of Missouri, that led me to think I beheld more [illegible] gaiety and cheerfulness than is usually seen in [illegible] country. At the country-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] social chat and smoke, and for what was usually more than a tasting of the sorts of home-made wine.

The culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine is to become one of the most important industrial branches for Missouri—for the whole country, it is of great moment from other collateral considerations.

With reference to the capacity of the State for this branch of culture, Prof. Swallow, the State Geologist, is reported to have said that "Missouri contains more good vine-land than all France." The business is now almost entirely in the hands of Germans, a most intelligent and thrifty class of people, who are deriving from it large profits. Some of the vine-land—passed over by the American pioneer for its unfruitfulness—they have bought even at 12½ cents an acre; generally they purchase it of the planters or proprietors for $1 an acre. Even the improved hill-tops, with wood cleared and soil broken, and a good eastern exposure, and sometimes with a planting on it, could be bought for $15 an acre. The German peasant comes in with a small capital of, say $200 or $400, builds his log-house and his wine-cellar, buys his cattle and implements, and plants his vineyards—at the same time laying out some of his fields for common crops. For the first three years, he lives on his farm, the sale of his wood and the like. By the fourth year, his vines make a return, and even if the year be a bad one, are certain to pay the wages of his labor. After this, his average yield is at least 300 gallons an acre—worth from $300 to $375. It often reaches 1,000 gallons, or $1,000 to $1,250 in value. One man can work two or three acres easily, and often much more. If he hires labor, wages are from 6s. to $1 a day, or from $12 to $15 a month. Provisions are very cheap, so that the returns from this branch of culture must be among the most profitable of any to be obtained from agricultural industry through the whole country. After innumerable experiments with vines from all vine-growing countries, the Missouri cultivators have settled down on certain native grapes, and from these they have produced some new varieties.

The favorite native grapes are the Catawba, Isabella and Virginia seedling. Of new and old varieties, there are now some fifty in Missouri. The wines made are much lighter than the Ohio wines—one (red) from the Virginia seedling resembling Burgundy, and another (white) being much like a common Rhine wine. In some portions of the south of Missouri, the culture has fairly changed the face of the country, covering the slaty and barren hill-tops with the beautiful green of vineyards, and giving the air to a new district of old cultivation. One village alone, (Hermann,) with some 12,000 German inhabitants, produced last year 80,000 gallons of wine. There are certain great advantages to Missouri in a German agricultural population, which the people are more and more appreciating.

The German, though not so good a pioneer as the American, is in some respects a better farmer. He is more thorough and thrifty, and he especially has the distinguished German peculiarity of a love of beauty, and, perhaps in consequence, a greater affection for home. You will notice in Missouri the German farm-house nearly always with a certain air of taste about it, which you do not see about the American. Great trees are left standing near it, flowering shrubs are planted in the yards, and vines on the piazza, and flower beds under the windows. It is observed, too, that the German does not so quickly sell out and hobble by the old homestead longer—thus forming a more settled class at once among the ever-moving American pioneers—and so presenting a state of society more attractive to the Northern emigrant.

But the great value of the German in Missouri comes from the fact, that from the nature of his favorite occupation, from his habits and from the necessity of the case, he is gradually and surely converting the Slave to a Free State. Vine-growing and Slavery are utterly incompatible. The intelligence, the quick discrimination, the close attention, the patience and thrift and industry, which the successful culture of the vine demands, could never be obtained from forced labor, and hardly even from hired labor. The tendency of the vine-growing business, as well as of the Teutonic habit, is to small independent freeholds. For the planters and large proprietors, it becomes vastly more profitable to cut up their estates into small farms, and to sell it to Germans than to cultivate the whole under their wasteful system.

Besides the Fact appears—which eventually is to shatter the system of Slavery in all but the Gulf States—that a German laborer, hired at $130 a year, is much more profitable than a negro man bought for $1,200, where capital is worth from 10 to 18 per cent., and with all the peculiar losses and accidents to which such labor is subject.

From this slow, sure, inevitable influence of Free Labor on Force Labor, Missouri is becoming gradually emancipated. The progress may be slow or rapid, but it is certain as the progress of the universe. Many difficulties are before the people for the final solution of the question as to the disposal of 20,000 or 100,000 slaves, and the proportion in which all shall bear the indemnities of emancipation. These they must meet and solve themselves, in their own way. But whatever course they take, it is certain that each year, yes, each month, the free Yankee laborer is driving out of the State or bringing over to his own cause, the American slave-owner. He does it unconsciously. He works often "better than he knows"—but he is none the less accomplishing the great object. In the distant future, we believe that Missouri, the land of the vine, the store-house of mineral wealth, the country of beautiful hill and dale, skirting the two mightiest rivers of this Northern Continent, with almost every rich production which man desires, will become the leading Free State of the Western Union—a glorious model of the enriching effects of Industry and Freedom.

C. L. B.

Aid for the Rev. Ralph Hoyt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When, through your paper, attention was called to the great misfortune of the Rev. Ralph Hoyt in the destruction of the "Church of the Good Shepherd," a thought struck me that possibly a considerable sum might be realized towards its reconstruction by the sale of a new edition of *Hoyt's Poems*. This book has been for some time out of print, and I am knowing to the fact that a publisher of this City recently had an order for it from England, which it was impossible for him to fill. The fact that five or six editions of these poems were sold, amounting in all to over 70,000 copies of the Parts, is proof that they somehow find a welcome in the hearts of the people, and there is, I think, no doubt that there are thousands who would rejoice in an opportunity to purchase a dollar copy of them, both for the sake of placing the excellent volume in many libraries, and of aiding the worthy and respected author in rebuilding his fallen Church. Respectfully, C.

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I am waiting for you.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
—SECOND WEEK.
Regular Young American Couple,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
in the most transcendent success of their city and steamer performances which have ever crowned their efforts, especially the
three pieces
have been received with great enthusiasm in
London, Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, and
throughout the Kingdom of England, Ireland and Scotland, and
have been honored with
the patronage of the
Queen and the
ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.
The Asiatic process of ventilation, which has formed so delightful a feature of the Summer Season at this establishment, will be brought into play, and the celebrated
INDIAN PUNKAH
will scatter through the house refreshing breezes, rendering it the most cool and charming place of evening amusement in the City.
The performances on
MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 13 and 14,
Will commence with the beautiful petite comedy of
IRISH ASSURANCE.
Flat Delancey, an Irish lad.....Mr. W. J. Florence
Nancy Stokes, a Yankee gal, with the new
song of "Johnny was a Shoemaker," composed expressly for her by her husband.....Mrs. W. J. Florence
To be followed by Mr. Florence's new edition of farce by Edward Lancaster, called THE MANAGER'S DAUGHTER, now rearranged, and denominated
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Maria, the Young Actress.....Mrs. W. J. Florence
Paul Bertin, a French Mimavel Boy, with a
French Chansonette.....Mrs. W. J. Florence
Rose Heatherblossom, a Scotch lassie, with
song "Coming through the Rye," and a
Scotch Reather Dance.....Mrs. W. J. Florence
Cooney Gray, an Irish lad, with a Donny-
brook Jig.....Mrs. W. J. Florence
Jemima Joyful Mahogany Noble, a Yankee
gal, with the songs of "Mary Ann" and
"Sally, Won't You Try Me, Oh," Mrs. W. J. Florence
Mr. Camomile, a Magician.....Mr. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½; the performance to commence at 8.
TO-MORROW—Eighth night of
THE FLORENCES.
Great novelties in preparation.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PROMENADE CONCERTS!
The public is respectfully informed that the long-promised season of
GREAT PROMENADE CONCERTS,
upon a scale of
EXPENSIVE GRANDEUR
Never before attempted here,
Will commence on
MONDAY EVENING, July 12,
Under the conductorship of
Messrs. ANSCHUTZ and MUSARD,
B. ULLMAN.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
The entire Parquette and Stage of the Academy of Music have been converted over this occasion, magnificently decorated with exotic trees, flowers, shrubbery, &c., forming the cutest and most magnificent
JARDIN D'ETE
in the world.
The ORCHESTRA engaged under the above named eminent Conductors, has been selected with the greatest care, and comprises over
SIXTY INSTRUMENTAL PROFESSORS,
A constant succession of novelties, both instrumental and vocal will be presented, and the
PROMENADE CONCERTS OF THE ACADEMY,
during the hot weather, will be found by persons of refined and musical taste, to be the
CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL
entertainments ever offered anywhere.
ADMISSION:
To Boxes, Parquette Circle and Promenade.....50 cents
To Family Circle.....25 cents
Family Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.....$1.
Tickets can be obtained at the Box Office, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and in the evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Tickets 50 cents and no reserved seats.
Orchestra seats.....$1 | Private boxes.....$5
FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.
Thorough Ventilation, Pure Air, Coolness and Cleanliness.
MONDAY EVENING, July 12, 1858,
Grand comedy night, by the best artists in the country. Sheridan's beautiful comedy of
THE RIVALS,
with the following powerful caste:
Mr. BLAKE.....as Sir ANTHONY ABSOLUTE
Mr. BROUGHAM.....as Sir LUCIUS O'TRIGGER
Mr. C. WHEATLEIGH as.....BOB ACRES
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as.....Capt. ABSOLUTE
Mr. GANNON, L.....as.....FALKLAND
Mrs. BLAKE.....as.....Mrs. MALAPROP
Miss ADA GLIFTON as.....JULIA
Miss IDA VERNON.....as.....LYDIA LANGUISH
THE PROMENADE CONCERT
will commence in the
ILLUMINATED GARDEN,
at 7 o'clock and continue till the rise of the curtain, and during the intermission of half an hour after the second piece.
The elegant ladies' saloon attached to this establishment will be thrown open where ices and ice creams of a very superior quality will be served. Also the gentlemen's saloon and smoking room on the south side of the Garden.
Doors open at 7.—To commence at 8.
TUESDAY—Brougham's COLUMBUS.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Nos. 441 and 443 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD.....Proprietor | S. BUKER.....Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
with a view of New-York City by Moonlight.
A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. PURDY
MONDAY EVENING, July 12, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
NICK OF THE WOODS.
To be followed by the drama of the
FLOATING BEACON.
The whole to conclude with the farce of
FAMILY JARS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ADVENT OF THE SUMMER SEASON!—That celebrated and popular artists WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST, who will appear THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, also, THE PATTERSONS, in his bizarre, astonishing, subtle, laughably mysterious illustration of the wonders of physical and mechanical science. His ILLUMINATED MYSTIC TEMPLE, gorgeously set off with all the paraphernalia of this species of diablerie, will be brilliantly perfect in all its details. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK is now here, as well as the rare AQUA-VIVARIA, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c.
Admittance to all 25c. Children, under ten, 13c.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE year from July 13, 1858. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instructions thorough, discipline strict, accommodation superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or E. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding.) Nos. 43 and 45 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers, Opens Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE 57th term will commence Sept. 13. Instrumental music taught at the Institution. Boarding pupils received into the family of the principal. For circulars or further information, address HENRY M. FIERCE, A. M., Principal, No. 197 East Broadway; J. M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.; J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary, No. 11 Rutgers place.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No 659 Broadway, corner Houston-st. Pupils entering to-day can secure private desks without extra charge, and become practical book-keepers and elegant writers in a short time. Stiffness and trembling removed from every hand. Two $10 seats for book-keeping, and one $5 seat for writing, vacant.

A LADY SPEAKING FRENCH AND GERMAN desires to receive a few pupils to instruct in the above languages; would accept a position in a private family or institute as resident teacher, or would undertake copying and translating; the best references presented. Address L. Y. N., Box No. 155, Times office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $130 to $140 per year. For circulars with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—A practical medium for the transaction of all business pertaining to Schools. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.
Teachers, proprietors and patrons of Schools, are invited to call or send for a Circular. Parents supplied with School Circulars gratuitously. Several music teachers wanted to go South and West.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Patented by letters patent, dated
Feb. 11, 1845. Dec. 1, 1857.
Oct. 27, 1846. Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Saleroom Nos. 726 and 728 Broadway, New-York; manufactory, No. 30 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

HOTEL AT PORT CHESTER—AN EXCELlent location, near the depot, and doing a first-rate business; a superior frame house, (1857), barn and stables; lot 80x125; large shade trees, grape vines, &c., and first-rate water. For sale on easy terms, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST EXcellent cooks; one is a good plain cook, and is a good plain cook, makes excellent bread, biscuit, &c.; does chambermaid and seamstress' work; the other is a first class laundress; the other does work and waiting, or fine laundress. Both are trustworthy, competent and reliable help, highly recommended by their former employer. Can be seen at No. 370 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts. Will go any distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook (or chambermaid and seamstress) by a most respectable girl, who has seven years' reference from her last employer; is fully experienced and competent in either capacity; will be found a person of the most reliable and steady habits, and an invaluable servant in a gentleman's family. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, by two very competent girls with good City references; one as nurse and seamstress, can send an infant from its birth, or take care of grown children, is a nice hand at children's clothing; the other as chambermaid and fine laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 12 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 22 James-st., 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and washing and ironing, and to take care of children. Can be seen for 3 days, if not engaged. Call first house West 24th-st. between 6th and 6th avs. Can get the best of City reference in the same street.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPErienced woman, as cook, washer and ironer, understands cooking in all its branches; meats, game, pastry, pastry, &c.; is willing to go in the country; highest testimonials for character and competency. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE cook; understands her business in all its branches, including games, soups, pastries, jellies, &c.; is of long experience, and has excellent references; can be seen till engaged. Apply at No. 309 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant from its birth, and has most satisfactory City and Country references; understands her business; distance, no object; or will go as lady's maid with a family about to travel. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHLY experienced and most competent and economical Protestant woman, as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of confectionery; hotel or first-class boarding-house preferred. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST RE-spectable girls; one is a good plain cook; most excellent washer and ironer; the other is a good laundress and experienced chambermaid; will be found willing, obliging, competent and trusty. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and highly-respectable English woman, as first-class cook and baker; knows all kinds of French, English, German and Spanish cooking; has the best of reference from her former employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT girls—one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter; prefer to do general housework. Also, by two colored girls, one as cook, &c., one as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECtable and efficient Scotch Protestant girl, to do general housework in a private family; will be found a girl of neat appearance, and the most obliging disposition; can furnish the most satisfactory references from her last employers. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN AND NIECE, a girl of 16, situations in the City or country, one as nurse and seamstress, to work for a lady and child; is kind in sickness; wages $6. The girl as children's nurse, chambermaid and waitress; wages $4. Call, for 3 days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as waiter and to do fine washing and ironing or nurse, in a respectable private family. Can get the best City references. Call for three days at No. 1 West 34th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, intelligent and active girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Are Protestants, and best of City references given. Inquire at No. 12 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress. Can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 152 Elizabeth-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable Protestant young woman; has the best of City references. Inquire for ANNA, No. 28th 4th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washing, or laundress alone; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION to do housework in a small family. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, at No. 270 West 17th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, with City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 65 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, to go to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 71 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 163 West 16th-st., near 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, for housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 17th-st., near 9th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN a situation as coachman and groom, who understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class driver; understands treatment of horses in all diseases, &c.; also vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Best of City or country references can be produced. Call or address No. 27 Chrystie-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man, who has got the best of references for the last seven years; he is sober, honest and obliging, and is worthy of entire confidence; he has no objection to the country. Leave a note at Mr. ROGERS' bookstore, No. 627 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., and it will be promptly attended to. R. JOHNSTON.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as porter in a store, or assistant gardener, or anything where he could be useful. He is temperate, and not afraid of work. Apply for three days, at J. LEACH'S book engraving and picture frame store, No. 80 Nassau-st. No liquor dealer need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 114, G. A. D., Times Office.

TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—A YOUNG man offers his services as an active traveling companion, or as a confidential accountant at hotels and on the road, this saving them from much annoyance and fatigue. The best of references given. Address P. P., Box No. 1,524, New-York Post-Office.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with unexceptionable references from his late employer, desires a place, in a City or country, as coachman and groom; will assist in the garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A GOOD SOPRANO SINGER, FOR A church in this City. One that reads well with a voice of good compass, power and quality, may direct with real name and address, to MUSICO, Box No. 1 594, New-York City Post-Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A SOUTHERN SALESMAN IN A general hat, cap and straw goods house; one who has a large acquaintance and can command a good trade, may find a desirable situation by addressing Box No. 2,660, New-York Post-Office, immediately.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE PUBLISHing business on a permanent arrangement. Salary the first year small, with an increase each successive year. Address, with reference, CAXTON, Box No. 158 Times office.

WANTED—A STEADY, MIDDLE-AGED PROtestant woman, who understands plain cooking and is willing to do washing and ironing. Must be of an obliging disposition and good tempered. Apply at the second house north of Gates-av., on Clinton-av., (west side,) Brooklyn.

BOYS' CLOTHING CUTTER WANTED by CROSBY & WILLIAMS, No. 426 Broadway.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SERVANTS—OF THE FIRST CLASS, IN GREAT abundance and of several nations, may be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., where the business of an intelligence office is conducted on a new plan. Foreign languages spoken. A lady in attendance. German and French help procured.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS CORNELL & CO.'s, No. 414 Broadway; also coachman, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 193 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

SPORTING.

YACHT WANTED—LARGE OR SMALL, AND pay for same part in cash and part in real estate. Apply immediately to JOHN A. HILLERT, 6 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND Bedroom, may be obtained at No. 38 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 4 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City, at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. Rather accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FOR SINGLE GENtlemen, may be had in a private respectable family, situated on Washington-avenue, near the Fulton-av. railroad. Breakfast and tea. Full meals on Sundays. References exchanged. For particulars, &c., apply at No. 46 West-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 70 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, can accommodate two gentlemen and wives, also a few single parties, with furnished or unfurnished rooms with board; beautiful location; convenient to cars and stages; terms moderate. Apply at No. 343 West 23d-st.

THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, will be let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Grace Church. Address A. C., Box No. 107 Times office.

DOWN TOWN IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE house, No. 742 Franklin-st., a gentleman can be accommodated with a newly furnished extensive hall-bedroom, with or without partial board.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, at No. 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

STRANGERS AND OTHERS DESIRING furnished rooms, with or without board, can be accomodated at No. 6 Brevoort-place, late No. 100 10th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,
Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.
JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1¾ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hopper, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.; S. S. Caldwell, No. 94 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN, WHOSE residence is beautifully situated upon the shore of the Great South Bay, and commanding a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean, can accommodate a limited number of boarders for the Summer. Fine sea bathing, sailing, &c.; easy of access by Long Island Railroad. For further particulars, apply to D. L. CORNELL, No. 31 Johnst., or WM. T. CORNELL & SON, No. 228 34-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF FOUR or five can be accommodated at Mrs. Ackerman's, Fishkill. Those who can appreciate a large and finely shaded house, mountain air, and generous living, at moderate terms will be suited. Mr. SERVOSS, at Park Bank, will be pleased to give further particulars.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.—THIS HOUSE IS NEW, and situated in the village of Fairfield, Connecticut, and offers as many inducements for comfort and retirement as can be found in any country village, with the advantage of every convenience for fine sea-bathing. It is kept by C. S. BUTTS, formerly of Butts' Hotel, New-York. Terms for board, moderate.

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—Moses P. Brown, Esq., No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RETREAT.—MOUNT IDA, AT NEW Palts Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Palts Landing. References, SMITH & BOYD, Appleton's Building, New-York; WM. M. HOLMES, corner Court and Baltic sts., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER, by a lady, three little children and servant. Location is desired to be not over 50 miles from New-York, nor far from the Hudson River. She prefers a country house where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, for one week, H. C., Box No. 152 Times office, stating terms and location.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen desirous of spending a few weeks in the country, can now be accommodated at the above house, on application to JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—Accommodations at some comfortable farm-house, near railroad in Westchester County, or Connecticut, for a gentleman and wife and a gentleman, wife, servant and three children. Address S. D., Box No. 3,694 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN WESTchester County, at or above White Plains, at a farm-house, for a family—mother, six children and nurse. Good substantial fare, cool sleeping rooms, and pleasant grounds, required at not exorbitant rate. Address W. E. S., Box No. 654 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE neighborhood of Hastings, on the Hudson River Railroad, for a widow lady, in some quiet retired farm house, board not to exceed $7 per week. Address K. J. R., Box No. 4,038 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT LAKE MAHOPAC.—A most delightful Summer retreat; fine bathing, boating, fishing, gunning, &c. Five adults can be accommodated in a private family. For particulars, apply at No. 910 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily consisting of a gentleman and wife, six children and two nurses. Three or four rooms will be required. Address Box No. 2,474, Post-Office, stating terms.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

PARENTS WISHING TO SEND THEIR children in the country for the Summer may hear of a good home, in a pleasant location, by applying at No. 33 Dominick-st., or No. 187 Bleecker-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, PEDRO MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE,
Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 130th sts., each way.
FARE 6 CENTS.
Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. At Fulton Ferry stages run to wit: in two p'ers of the Peck-slip landing. At Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, MORNING STAR and KILLIAN HALL leave Pier No. 1, North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

PIC-NIC.—THE CARLTON-AVENUE METHODIST Episcopal Sabbath School, Brooklyn, will go on their annual pic-nic to Morris' Grove on Tuesday, July 13. Cars of Long Island Railroad leave corner Vanderbilt and Atlantic sts. at 9 A. M. Tickets 50 cents each.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENdid sea steamers JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 66 South-st., corner Pine.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE LOWER and BASEMENT of the building NO. 302 BROADWAY.

TO LET—THE LOWER and BASEMENT of the building NO. 302 BROADWAY.

TO LET—SHOP, ELEGANT, FOUR-STORY HIGH and BASEMENT, with modern improvements; No. 20 East 30th-st., between Fifth and Madison-avs.; fronting Spring Mount, of P. T. TUCKER, Esq., and now occupied by Mrs. Wm. Whitlock, jr. One-half will be sold if desired. Immediate possession.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY CHEAP, DESIRABLE HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, No. 204 East 30th-st., between Third and Lexington-avs. Apply to P. T. TUCKER, on the premises.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 362 BROADWAY, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Ware-rooms. Apply to C. H. CHICKERING'S Piano Warerooms, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, 5th-av. and 18th-st.

TO LET—A GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY TO board in a gentleman's first-class unfurnished house; pleasantly situated near Madison-av., and board himself or to a desirable party a liberal arrangement will be given and required. Address Box No. 1432, Times Office.

TO LET—POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW RATES, for the term of years, in the Second Water Power, Water lots of Block 58th and 59th, East River, with the privilege of building docks, &c., on the premises. Apply to AUG. SCHELL, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

TO LET—IF THE BRICK HOUSES and LOTS, No. 2 to 8, Gouverneur-st., between Water and South-sts., are not sold at private sale before the 15th inst., they will be offered at public auction on that day, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange. Apply to C. H. HALL, Times Building.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE and VALUABLE FARM, in a good neighborhood in Orange County, N. Y., 2 miles from a railroad depot, 60 miles from New-York, 1 mile from a village containing 2 churches, 2 stores, 1 hotel, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 1 carriage-shop, 1 blacksmith-shop, 1 shoe-shop, 1 school-house, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, Times Building.

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FOR SALE—A CHEAP HOUSE, with 2 lots of ground, situated on Fifth-av., between 42d and 43d-sts. Apply to JOHN A. HILLERT, 6 Wall-st.

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FOR SALE—A CHEAP—FOUR TWO-STORY AND basement brick HOUSES, on Pacific-st., Brooklyn, near the Ferry, in a good neighborhood; a small place in the country, or merchandise, 2 or 3 city, to cash. Price, $4,500; mortgage, $2,000. Also, a lot on Court-st., free and clear; will exchange for vacant lots, or would be sold on long time. Apply to JOHN A. HILLERT, 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Brooklyn, near the Ferry, in a good neighborhood; a small place in the country, or merchandise, 2 or 3 city, to cash. Price, $4,500; mortgage, $2,000. Also, a lot on Court-st., free and clear; will exchange for vacant lots, or would be sold on long time. Apply to JOHN A. HILLERT, 6 Wall-st.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

Amusements.

Academy of Music, 14th-st. and Irving-pl.—Opera—Il Trovatore—8 P. M.

Booth's Theatre, 23d-st. near 6th-av.—Performance at 8 P. M.

Broadway Theatre, Broadway, corner 41st-st.—Performance at 8 P. M.

Fifth-Avenue Theatre, 24th-st. near Broadway.—Performance at 8 P. M.

Grand Opera-House, 8th-av. corner 23d-st.—Performance at 8 P. M.

Lina Edwin's Theatre, 728 Broadway.—Performance at 8 P. M.

Niblo's Garden, Broadway, between Prince and Houston-sts.—Performance at 8 P. M.

Olympic Theatre, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—Performance at 8 P. M.

Pike's Opera-House, 23d-st. and 8th-av.—Performance at 8 P. M.

Tony Pastor's Opera-House, 14th-st. near 3d-av.—Performance at 8 P. M.

Wallack's Theatre, Broadway, corner 30th-st.—Performance at 8 P. M.

Wood's Museum, Broadway, corner 30th-st.—Performance at 8 P. M.

Auctions.

Assignee's Sale, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., at 10 A. M., at 59 Beaver-st